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Subject: Luka Khomych (Fomich) PALAMARCHUK, Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Ukr SSR

His conversation with Dr Kl and E at the Ukrainian Soviet Mission,  
in New York, N.Y., /136 East 67th Street, Room # 517 /on 10 Jan 1965

Source : as usual

Date : 12 Jan 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

1. On 8 Jan 1965 at 11.00 hrs Cher Viktor phoned Dr Kl asking her about preparations for the forthcoming party at the Mission. Dr Kl replied that after having talked to some people she discovered that the matter was by no means an easy one and therefore if possible she would like to discuss those problems with the Minister himself. Cher said that he will at once ask the Minister as he saw him <sup>just</sup> in his office. So he (Cher) will call her back. After 5 minutes or so Cher called again and explained that the Minister had left in the meantime and therefore he will call her later. At 17.00 hrs same day he (Cher) phoned Dr Kl and told her that the Minister is glad to receive her at any time in his office on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. They fixed an appointment for Sunday, at 12.00 hrs.

With home-baked cookies Dr Kl and E went to visit the Minister. At the entrance they were welcomed by Cher who led them to Room # 517 (5th floor Room 17). The talk took place in presense of Cher. A gentleman and a young lady ( who recently has born her third child in New York) served cognac (Ukrainian from Crimea) and "prekusky". The visit lasted from 12.00 to 14.00 hrs.

The Minister was full of pleasantries and compliments for his guests. To stress how important they were for him, he mentioned that he had just sent regrets to Governor ROCKWELLER who invited him to lunch at 12.00 hrs as well. The Minister was in very <sup>high</sup> spirits, felt very selfassured, and a perfect gentleman.

Cher - on the other hand - seemed to be quite insecure, somewhat diffident, and mostly kept quiet.

2. The Minister expressed his thanks for the party at Dr Kl's home and the meeting at the Round Table Club that were arranged for KOLOS OVA and her group. He stressed that KOLOS OVA returned home with very great

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hopes for the future. She simply had no words how to express her gratefulness and admiration for Dr Kl and "the new acquaintances" from the Round Table Club. Dr Kl should continue same way.

When he pointed out that they all appreciate very much what Dr Kl had done for them by taking such a courageous stand and they appreciated very highly her constructive suggestions. "I can assure you - he continued - that on problem of emigration we shall always listen to your advice and critique". "We don't mind being criticized provided it's well meant and comes from a sincere heart". "For very long time we analyzed all you had written and said about us and we came to the conclusion that you were sincere in your attitude to us." "If you had only praised us we would have not trusted you. But as it was different your critique became even more valuable to us".

3. Then the Minister asked what were her problems. Dr Kl explained that she talked to some people (without naming them) from the Round table Club and discovered that they had little interest in going to a party but wanted to see some changes forthcoming in internal politics in the Ukraine. "What do they want?" - asked the Minister. Dr Kl started to enumerate all kind of complaints that were often mentioned in conversation by those people: why there is no repudiation of amalgamation of nations, why there is Russification, elder-brother-concept, promotion of Russian chauvinism, retention in concentration camps of political prisoners, no rehabilitation of Ukrainian poets and writers of 1920' and 1930's, what about Ukrainian patriarchy, why cultural contacts with the West are being centralized in Moscow and not (those of Ukraine) in Kiev, why there is no Ukrainization, no admittance of emigre publication into Ukraine, no diplomatic relations between Kiev and the West.

The Minister listened quite attentively and commented that some of complaints were quite well known to him but the others were new and interesting. "Anyway, let's discuss them all".

a/Amalgamation of nations. According to the Minister this "phrase" did indeed appear in the programme of the CPSU but was never conceived as a practical plan for the near future. No one was contemplating to amalgamate nations of the USSR. Nations will exist for hundreds or maybe even thousands of years to come, and so will Ukrainian nation.

He interrupted him by indicating that why then not to say so, officially or at least in the form of an article. The Minister thought for a while

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and then said that this was actually a good idea and he will think about it. He stressed again that the amalgamation of nations was "a temporary phrase, no official practical party line" and really there was nothing to worry about as no one was taking it seriously anyway.

b/ Russification. - here is no Russification as such. "I mean - he continued - there is no official policy, no such policy from above". "It is a complete nonsense to assert that there is such a policy from Moscow". He has, however, to admit that some people are getting russified, there are some shortcomings and unhappy developments in this respect but, responsible for that were Ukrainian opportunists themselves. There are too many people who don't care about Ukrainian matters, these are, of course, more or less only individual cases, remnants of old times, harmful habits of the past also. "You know how it was in Poland, for instance, you also had people who in front of an official changed at once from Ukrainian to Polish, many changed their nationality also" - he continued. Ev interrupted him pointing out that as far as she knows at the same time there was an intensive fight against Polonization in West Ukraine. The Minister did not reply. Then after a while said again: "We cannot forbid people to talk Russian in the streets".

"But what about offices and institutions?" Dr. El asked. "Well - was his answer - we are doing what we can".

c/ Elder-brother-concept. There is no such concept nor policy at the present. "We are partners, equal partners with Russians. The best proof - look how many Ukrainians there are today in the Kremlin". Elder-brother-concept existed in times of the tsars and Stalin. "Now it does not exist or if you prefer it this way - almost does not exist, it's vanishing completely".

d/ Russian chauvinism. Koshchuk promotes it deliberately. But it exists there from old times just like Georgian, particularly Georgian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and others. "But our party fights them all as remnants of tsarist times".

e/ Political prisoners. "Yes, we have some". "We have people similar to those you have in emigration. People like Bandera, Stetsko whose hands were bathed in innocent Ukrainian blood up over their elbows." "Actually, many of them at one time we had released and you know what happened? They just began to do the same from all over again!" "So what were we supposed to do?" "We had to put them in concentration camps again". "This a

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national security matter". " But this point is quite interesting, a fresh one , that certainly merited new thinking about." "I shall discuss this problem in Kiev, it's something that needs more careful consideration".

Then he wanted to know whether Pal's friends had anybody particular in mind. She replied that she did not know . They talked with her only in general.

f/ Rehabilitation of 1920's and 1930's. It is also a new problem that merits more thinking and proper consideration. He will have to check on this matter with his colleagues in Kiev.

g/ Ukrainian Patriarchate in Ukraine. He was surprised to hear that Poles had their church in Lviv, and asked Cher whether this was true. Cher confirmed. Then he will raise this problem in Kiev, too. "As soon as I return I will call a conference and we shall discuss all the problems".

h/ Diplomatic relations. He positively confirms again what he had written in "The Communist of Ukraine" on the subject. There is only one Soviet foreign policy and therefore no need for separate Ukrainian diplomatic representations. He personally appraises establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and the West only from the point of view of how much this would serve the interests of foreign policy of the Soviet Union in its purely international aspect. He has to admit that he never has thought of how much this would help Ukrainian emigration, or be conducive to "elevation" of Ukrainian matters in general. That's why when Ambassador KOHLER visited him in Kiev he <sup>(Minister)</sup> stuck to his line. He asked Ambassador KOHLER how much importance should be paid to the resolutions of Farbstein and Smith and whether the State Department was really in favor of establishing diplomatic relations between Washington and Kiev. KOHLER replied that Washington was for it and if he (Palamarchuk) agrees to it, the relations could be established indeed. Then he (Pal.) replied that he would agree to it under two conditions, i.e. the USA will recognize the Eastern Germany and agree to Soviet proposals on disarmament in Geneva. Then the diplomatic relations could be established even tomorrow, KOHLER said that then "forget about it". "As you see - he continued - my point of view on this matter is international ". He also added that the talk with KOHLER took place at the time of some American Exposition in Kiev a few years ago.

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i/ Cultural contacts. He does not understand why people complain that everything is being centralized in Moscow. Finally Koloza came from Kiev not from Moscow. He would really like to talk to someone from those people and as soon as Dr Kl's boegich has boiled he will pay her a visit. He would appreciate very much if she could arrange someone to come to discuss again those problems. It's up to Dr Kl whom she wants to invite.

j/ Admission of emigre publications to Ukraine. He is not against sending to Ukraine serious, scholarly and culturally valuable works. But he is against any nationalistic literature.

He would also encourage emigre scholars and writers to publish their works in Kiev. As to Dr Kl's remark how about assurance that nothing would be changed in the course of publishing - he can assure that ~~him~~ authors would have always the last word.

4. Dr Kl mentioned that during her last visit to the Ukraine she was prevented from going to her native village and even now there seemed to be some problem. The Minister commented that this was really stupid on the part of those who refused her to go there - "they have done the most stupid thing they could". "Of course we have still all kind of problems in Western Ukraine, religious and others". "But this does not mean that you cannot go to your native village".

5. When parting the Minister stressed again that he will pay Dr Kl his visit as soon as she invites him and that it is up to her whom else she wants to invite to discuss "all those problems". He also asked her to come to hear his speech at the United Nation on 23 Jan 1965. (N.B. Later on he was scheduled to talk on 21 Jan 1965 and Cher informed her about it by phone.) At the end of January he goes home and there will discuss same ~~problems~~ (mentioned by Dr Kl,) with his colleagues.

He also "apologized" in advance that his speech at the United Nations he will read in Russian "as usually"

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N.B. According to BERMAN Nikolai Yakovlevich, First Secretary of Ukrainian Mission in New York, Governor ROCKEFELLER wanted to discuss with the Minister on 10 Jan 1965 the situation of Jews in the Ukraine. BERMAN and his wife Lidia told it to Mrs Natalka MENGERS (wife of Prof MENGERS of Columbia) during the party at the Mission on 15 Jan 1965.

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As to the party at the Mission on 15 Jan 1965:  
Prof MINGERS with his wife and daughter of Platon SINSIUK - Olga with her husband were formal company of Dr Kl and Dr El at the party. No one else was there beside ROSACH, Teri, TOLOPKO, Dr LEVYTSKYI and other progressives. Altogether there were about 200-250 guests at the party.

Tables for guests like Dr Kl and her company were arranged separately from those of progressives. ROSACH, TOLOPKO, LEVYTSKYI belonged to the latter. TOLOPKO approached only for a while Dr El when she was talking with the Minister and used this opportunity to stress to the Minister that they - in Kiev - must do something at once if they want to achieve something abroad. "I am telling them that - turning to Dr Kl - for ages. They don't want to listen to me, so maybe they will listen to you".

Dr LEVYTSKYI exchanged only greetings with Dr Kl. From what Dr Kl and her company <sup>have</sup> observed, TOLOPKO seems to enjoy the highest rating among progressives on the part of the Mission.

Prof MINGERS and his wife talked for a while with BERKANS and invited them to their house. The date has not been yet fixed but BERKANS promised to come. Lidia BERKAN is from Leningrad and speaks only Russian, English, and French. No Ukrainian.

- More details on the party in a separate report.

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Sukha I. M. Marchuk  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
requests the pleasure of the company of

at a reception and reception  
on Friday January 15, 1955  
from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m.

R. I. V. P.  
Burlington 8-40000

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